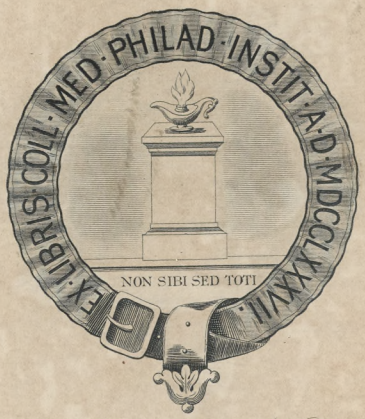
peared with its gunwel above water, and every moment seemed ready to sink. All the people were now taken on shore, and those only lost who perished in the boat. What first wakened Mr. Bruce from this semblance of death, was a blow with the butt-end of a lance, shod with iron, upon the juncture of the neck with the back-bone. This produced a violent sensation of pain; but it was a mere accident the blow was not with the point, for the small short waistcoat, which had been made at Algiers, the sash and drawers, all in the Turkish fashion, made the Arabs believe that he was a Turk; and after many blows, kicks, and curses, they stript him of the little clothing he had, and left him naked. They used the rest in the same manner, and then went to their boats to look for the drowned bodies.

After having received this discipline, he had walked, or crawled up among some white, sandy hillocks, where he lay down and concealed himself as much as possible. The weather was then warm, but the evening promised to be cooler, and it was fast drawing on; there was great danger to be apprehended if he approached the tents where the women were while he was naked, for in this case it was very probable he would receive another bastinado something worse than the first. Still he was so confused that he had not recollected he could speak to them in their own language, and it now

~~10893~~ 51421 C



Class 10a No. 29

Presented by

Mr. Hugh Lenox Hodge

Chapman's Lectures

Volume 15th

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
LIBRARY,
MAY 22 1896
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pulmonary Consumption

continued from the last volume.

[1.] I had in my last lecture on the subject, arrived at the 2nd. stage of Pulmonary Consumption, and delivered an account of those general remedies, best calculated for the treatment of that complaint. Of late the practice has been revived, especially in this city, of attempting to heal ulcers of the lungs by the inhaling of certain o balsamic substances. What is the precise degree of benefit thus derived, I am unable to say very positively. My own experience is not very much in its favour, though I do not absolutely condemn the ~~patient~~ practice. More than one of my medical friends speak favourably of it, o I am not disposed to contradict them. The articles employed for this purpose are the Terebinthinate preparations, and the Balsam of Tolu. The former I have uniformly found so irritating to the

51421

lungs, that I cannot help thinking them highly injurious. They always excite cough, and thus very much aggravate the complaint. It was remarked by me, that this is an old practice renewed. That it is so there cannot be the slightest doubt, though it is claimed as original by those who have lately recommended it. But in Bennet's celebrated work on Pulmonary Consumption, which was written one hundred years ago, I find that the practice is strongly advised, and particularly the inhaling of the fumes of sulphur & the balsams. Could we believe half of what he has said on the subject, we should entertain a high opinion as regards the efficacy of the remedy. By this alone he avers that he had frequently been able to heal ulcers of the lungs, & thus to effect a cure of the disease. Not long after Bennet, Dr. Mudge, the inventor of the inhaler which bears his name, recommended the vapour of sulphur also. The celebrated Linnaeus ~~after this~~ afterwards suggested the

a resinous article, as superior to any which had been previously tried. But of these articles the ether is undoubtedly the best, and may be administered alone or impregnated with hemlock. Take 1 oz of the powdered leaves of the hemlock, and 3 or 4 of ether, and, after digesting them together for 2 or 3 days, apply the liquor to the mouth of the patient, in such a way that he may inhale the vapour. This is exceedingly useful in Pulmonary Consumption, and, if it does not effect a cure, it relieves the cough, dyspnaa, and oppression.

On principles not altogether different, the inhalation of atmospheric air, variously diluted or combined with the irrespirable gases has been tried. To give this remedy a fair trial, the late Dr. Beddoes established, at Bristol, what he called the Pneumatic Institution. It was proposed by him to inhale carbonic acid gas, under the impression that it would correct the foul ulcers,

o dispose them to take on the healing process. But, however plausible in speculation, when put to the test of actual practice, the remedy, I ~~can~~ have reason to believe, proved wholly unavailing. There is no case, as far as I know, on record, of a cure of Pulmonary Consumption by this ~~mode~~ management.

Exactly ~~the same~~ similar views suggested to the same enthusiast, that the patient should inhale the vapour from cows. To effect this, the patient was required to ~~live~~ continue days & nights with this animal, to live in the stall as well as sleep there. Absurd as the practice may appear, cures in 2 or 3 cases have been effected in this way; one was in the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Priestly, and the other in a lady of distinction in England. How it operates, is not at all intelligable. It is said, however, that the vapour from the breath of cows has a salutary effect. As you may readily believe, I am exceedingly incredulous as to this remedy, and would by no means recommend

an imitation of the practice. It is however sufficiently curious to be mentioned, that those persons whose avocations lead them to great intimacy with animals, and particularly when they receive the exhalations from their carcases after slaughter, are totally exempt from Consumption. From the extensive inquiries of Dr. Beddoes as to the modes of life & employments most apt to ~~produce~~ favour or to oppose the prevalence of consumption, it appears that, of all the butchers in England, hardly a single one was affected with the disease, or had a tendency to it. It is also said that those who work in animal jelly, particularly the manufacturers of glue equally escape the complaint.

Among the other projects for the cure of consumption is placing the patient in a hole dug in the earth. The practice was originally brought from Spain. Notwithstanding some attestations in favour of the remedy, its efficacy is exceedingly problematical. It was tried by Dr. Duncan & other physicians at Ed-

inbery, when I resided in that city; but so far was it from doing good, that it aggravated the complaint, by inducing catarrh. If the practice had been used in Ireland instead of Scotland, it would have been considered as a blunder, or a bull. To place the patient in the grave, seems more applicable to one who is already dead, than to fitted to effect a cure in those who are ~~dead~~ alive.

As the disease advances, certain affections arise of a nature so urgent, as to demand particular attention. As these are symptomatic, all that we can do is to palliate the more distressing, and to effect a temporary relief. Of the affections alluded to, one of the most troublesome are the night sweats. As this arises from debility of the exhalents, it is most effectually checked by applications made to the parts affected. By sleeping in flannel alone, I have known the effect to be produced, & especially if the surface were previously rubbed with some stimulating article, as brandy or salt.

* Doubtful.

Of the internal remedies the most effectual are the mineral acids, especially the sulphuric. This may be used alone, or in combination with the vegetable bitters. ~~Also~~ Sugar of lead, arsenic, and alum have also been recommended. Now & then advantage may be derived from prepared chalk, or oyster shells, or, what will answer still better, lime water freely taken. Extraordinary as it may appear, I have known some mild diuretics, as the juice of the water-melon, parsley tea, or even cold water to effect relief in the night-sweats. Their mode of operating is very obvious, and consists in the derivation of action from the surface to the urinary organs. Sometimes it happens that the sweats are checked by strongly exciting the exhalent vessels with the active diaphoretics. The practice is of doubtful utility, and is rarely employed. But cases may occur in which the remedy may do good. We often check Diarrhoea by purging, & on the same principle Diaphoretics may prove efficacious in the case before us.

As regards Diarrhoea, another of these affections,

We have already treated fully on the subject, and shall not therefore detain you further. The remedies are precisely the same with those which are given in the primary forms of the complaint. It is proper to state, that purging, at this period of Pulmonary Consumption, is particularly mischievous from the extreme debility which it induces, and hence should be checked as soon as possible. To mention this is the more important, because diarrhoea is apt to relieve the cough & check so much the other symptoms, that, if not apprized of the ~~circumstance~~ consequences, the patient, as well as the practitioner, may be induced to suffer it to run on to a dangerous extent.

At this stage, the cough which throughout is troublesome, becomes exceedingly aggravated, and calls for relief. Most of the mixtures mentioned under the head of Pneumonia Notha are here useful. The preparation of nitric acid, and the milk of gum ammoniac is exceedingly so, and especially if there is much dyspnoea. It is here also that the balsamic articles sometimes evince their very best powers

The balsam of Tolu is to be preferred, though the Copaiba, & other kindred articles are not without utility, and may sometimes be administered when the former is not applicable to the case. There is an article vended in this city & other parts of the United States, called the balsam of honey, which is admirably adapted to the last stage of consumption. It is essentially composed of the balsam of Tolu, so blended, however, with other articles, that the mixture is much more agreeable to the palate, than the simple, undisguised medicine. It is not long since great confidence was reposed in the balsamic ~~articles~~ as remedies in the complaint before us. But they were condemned by the celebrated Jno. Fothergill, from their heating & stimulating qualities. Ever since the appearance of his publication, they have been less employed, and are now rarely resorted to either in this country or in Europe. But I am convinced of their great utility, and that they are productive of injury only when injudiciously applied. Employed as they formerly were in every stage & variety of cough, they do harm, & cause the patient to

experience great pain. But the fault lies with the practitioner, and not with the medicine. After all we must chiefly rely on opium as a remedy for cough. Accordingly this medicine enters largely into all the cough mixtures, of which it forms the most active ingredient, & in which it can rarely be dispensed with. When it produces no permanent impression, it relieves the more distressing symptoms, and alleviates the disease. But I have reason to believe that it accomplishes more than mere palliation, ~~often~~ In those cases especially which arise from other causes than tubercles, I never derived more benefit from any plan of treatment, than from the liberal use of opium. It is perfectly well known that ulcers of various kinds are healed under the use of this article, and it must be particularly applicable to those of the lungs, in which it is necessary to keep these organs as much at rest as possible. This concludes what I had to say on the subject of Tubercular consumption. I should not have entered so fully into it, ~~but I~~ were it not for the circumstance, that the treatment adapted to this, is also, with some variation, suitable to the other forms.

Catarrhal Consumption.

I am next to call your attention to catarrhal consumption. This differs from the former species in several particulars. It occurs without any constitutional predisposition, or strumous diathesis; and, instead of the substance of the lungs, is seated in the membranous lining of the Trachea, and its ramifications the bronchiæ. It commences always as a simple catarrh, and, indeed, may be considered as that complaint protracted, and confirmed by ill management. It may generally be distinguished from Tubercular Consumption, though the two cases are sometimes analagous in all their leading symptoms. At first the disease puts on all the appearances of common catarrh, and is attended with cough, pain in the side and breast, with some soarness of the throat, usually ascribed to the efforts used in coughing. There is much expectoration of phlegm or mucus, ~~the~~ which gradually ~~becomes~~ changes its character, ~~or~~ & becomes purulent; & at last pure pus is evacuated. It is now that ulcers are believed to exist by a majority of practitioners. But this

is not the case. Dissections of persons who have died of Catarrhal consumption, show that the purulent expectoration is merely a secretion of the membranous lining of the Trachea & Bronchia; and, so far is ulceration from being present, that it is said that the lungs hardly ever exhibit any phenomena of disease in their structure. But, from the high degree of inflammation which takes place, the mucous lining of the Trachea and its branches ~~becom~~ are so affected as to produce a purulent secretion. Another peculiarity of this form is, that it is never attended with hæmoptysis in any stage, and the matter ~~is~~ expectorated is generally unmixed with blood, or if at all tinged, it is only with small streaks occasioned by the rupture of a vessel on the inflamed surface.

As relates to the ~~treatment~~ I have not a great deal to say. Most of the remedies already mentioned appear to be indicated also ~~to be indicated not~~ in this species of the complaint. Being however, more inflammatory in its nature, and occurring in a state of the system

more robust than the scrofulous consumption, ~~all the~~ it calls for a more copious employment of all the depleting measures, and ~~venesection~~ these may be carried to a great extent with perfect safety, and unequivocal utility. Of the whole of them I so fully treated in a former lecture, that they need not again be mentioned by me. - But it is right for you to know that in one or two particulars, the practice is somewhat different. I am confident that in Catarrhal consumption, emetics so much employed by some in Consumption generally, are far the most effectual; and I would always recommend them to be steadily ~~employed~~ used, after the inflammation has been subdued by the more directly depleting remedies. But the best course of treatment is to place the patient under the impression of mercury, and to continue this impression moderately for several weeks. This is the case in which salivation should be invariably prescribed; as, even where it is not effectual, it never causes any detrimental or troublesome consequences ——

* Substitute the following for the lines which have been erased — There is so little difficulty in distinguishing it, that it is unnecessary to dwell on its history.

Apostematous Consumption.

To the two preceding species a third may be added, which is exceedingly common in cold climates, and hence is very prevalent in certain portions of our country. In all ~~the~~ cases, it may be considered as the consequence of Pneumonic inflammation, and has received its name from the abscess in the lungs which always exists. It is called apostematous consumption.* ~~There is a little difference between the symptoms of this species, & those before mentioned, that it is unnecessary for me to detain you with a minute & history account of its history.~~ Being occasioned by Pleurisies, wounds, contusions, and other cases of active inflammation of the lungs, it may always be suspected, when there has previously been any such disease or accident. But the symptoms are also different. A case of apostheumatous consumption is attended with a deep seated pain which is fixed in some one part of the chest, while the pain in the other species is changeable

and fluctuating. There is constant Dyspnœa or oppression, and the cough is extremely violent. Much purulent or phlegm is expectorated till the abscess ruptures. —

The treatment, at least in the early stage, is precisely similar to that which is employed in the catarrhal species. The object is to prevent the formation of an abscess, and this must be done by subduing inflammation by an energetic employment of all the measures best calculated for this purpose. It is here, that from the very commencement of the attack, we are to employ mercury for salivation, totally regardless of the state of the pulse, and the other symptoms of inflammatory action. Of all remedies, mercury is the most effectual in suppressing inflammation in the great viscera, as we habitually see in the liver, spleen, kidneys, and certainly not less so as regards the lungs. Its efficacy, indeed, ~~as an~~ in the last case is so great, that I resort to as a ~~measure of~~ means of success in all obstinate Pleurisies; and I am not certain, that the remedy

Ex Bibliotheca Universitatis Lipsiensis

under any circumstances, more advantageously displays its powers. Do not therefore neglect a salivation in this species of the disease, as even the ~~daily~~ diligent use of mercury is of ~~vast~~ moment in the treatment. The abscess, however, being formed, it is important to discharge its contents, and afterwards to heal the ulcer. It commonly ruptures spontaneously; ~~but~~ when this does not happen, and there is an urgent necessity for the rupture, we may accomplish the desired end by the administration of an emetic. But, in some cases, even after the abscess has burst, ~~the~~ not unfrequently the lungs ~~and~~ are inflamed, and the dyspnœa, and other distressing symptoms continue as before. It is here desirable to procure expectoration, ~~&~~ this is best effected by the inhalation of the vapour of warm water or vinegar; or, what is infinitely to be preferred, the vapour of ether as formerly mentioned. Every part of the subsequent treatment in this case, is so analagous to what has been already mentioned in Tubercular Consumption, that any further notice of it becomes superfluous.

But I cannot refrain from remarking, that in some cases of Apothematous consumption, I have derived so great advantage from a mixture of nitric acid & ammoniac, that I ~~pray~~ wish to press it particularly on your attention. Whether it is by the virtues of the nitric acid, or of the other ingredient I cannot determine; but that the preparation is beneficial by mitigating the cough, dyspnoea, and other symptoms ~~I~~ there is no doubt. Nor is at all doubtful, ~~that~~ from the known properties of nitric acid, that it is moreover extremely useful by promoting the healing of the ulcers. I have before shown that it produces such an effect in some very obstinate cases, & I see no reason why it should not operate in the same way with regard to ulcers of the Pulmonary organs.

After all, however, though occasionally the two last forms of consumption are cured even in the last stage, yet it is our duty to attack the complaint

as soon as possible, and even adopt such measures ~~so as to hinder~~ as will tend to ~~avoid~~ hinder its occurrence. The 1st step in this prophylactic course, is generally to recommend the removal of the patient to a more favourable climate. By the general consent of practitioners, a climate dry, temperate & equable was ~~universally~~ selected for this purpose. But of late years, this long & universally received opinion has been questioned, and the practice of course controverted. In one of my lectures on Pathology, I remarked that the practice of Dr. Bond, a distinguished physician of this city, was to send his patients into miasmatic countries with the view of counteracting the disease or the tendency to it by inducing ague & fever. What was the result of this extraordinary expedient I cannot exactly say, though it appears from traditional authority, that it was not without benefit. The precept taught by some medical men of England is, that the action of Intermittents is an incompatible

one, and, when it is completely established, all other actions & especially the action of Consumption are suppressed & removed. It is called, in the language of one of these writers a despot, who bears no brother near the throne. To support their doctrine, ~~they attempt to show~~ in the first place, they attempt to show, that through the world, where fever & ague to any extent prevails, every other complaint vanishes; and this, they assert, is especially true as regards England. Thus in the county of Devonshire, by far the mildest & most temperate in Great Britain, consumption prevails to a great extent, while there is not a solitary case of ague & fever. On the other hand, in the county of Lincolnshire, where ~~to~~ there are frequent sources of marsh miasmata, & where ague & fever exist even to a desolating degree, Pulmonary Consumption is entirely unknown. Nor do they limit the sources of evidence to ~~our~~ their own country. On the contrary, extending their researches over Europe, they find, ~~as proofs to find~~ every where,

or at least pretend to find confirmation of their sentiments. Thus in Holland the ague & fever is prevalent to a great degree; but it is stated positively that Pulmonary Consumption is among the rarest of complaints. I recollect that by Dr. Cogan, who practised in Holland & the same remark was made in a work which he published 20 or 30 years ago. The same is said to hold in Flanders and other parts of Europe. The fact that ague & fever prevail through ~~to~~ Egypt, while consumption is entirely absent, ~~is a~~ goes to confirm the same opinion. But the strongest evidence is afforded by Italy. It is known to you that this climate is by far the most equable & temperate in the world. It is said by the writers to whom I refer, that in those parts which are gifted with perpetual serenity, and perennial brightness, consumption prevails to an alarming extent; but in the fenny districts of the same country, & especially in the parts where rice has lately been cultivated, & which of course are occasionally overflown, ague & fever prevail, & con-

Sumption is wholly unknown. Notwithstanding, however all this accumulation of evidence, I do not wish to press the opinion upon you. Before we are to adopt it, we ought to demand much stronger evidence, and many more sources of information than we have hitherto received. Before surrendering up an habitual prejudice in favour of any practical doctrine, a doctrine too, sanctioned by the lessons of immemorial experience, we have a right to require that facts of an indisputable nature should be advanced against it. — Till facts of this nature are adduced, we should hold fast that ground which practical experience tells us is perfectly sound. —

L. At the close of the lecture of yesterday, I was speaking relative to the description of climate most favourable to consumptive patients. It appears from what was said on that occasion, that, though there is little doubt that a mild & equable climate is preferable in this case, yet it is exceedingly ~~difficult~~ difficult to determine the exact spot to which

it would be best to send your patient. It seems, from indubitable testimony, that many places to which we have been in the habit of sending our patients, are liable to the disease; and, perhaps little can be gained by a change of residence. No part of France is entirely exempt from this complaint, ~~and~~ which abundantly prevails in Paris, Lyons, & Montpelier, ~~to~~ the two last of which are much resorted to by the infirm & valetudinarian. Nor is the case different as regards Naples, Rome, Venice, Leghorn, or indeed any one position in Italy; and even Lisbon & the island of Madeira so greatly celebrated as resorts for consumption patients, constitute no exception to the remark. After a great deal of inquiry, the south of Spain, and particularly in and about Valencia, has been selected for this purpose. As regards our own country, some one of the West India islands, and Bermuda more than the others, is commonly chosen. But no one of them is exempt from consumption, and Bermuda is particularly liable to it, from its exposure to the sea, occasioned by its

diminutive size. Any one of the larger West India islands will answer very well, & is the best place to which the patient can be sent. – I believe it is pretty accurately ascertained, that there is no section of the United States in which the disease is not met with, though it abounds most along the sea-coast, and especially in New York & the Eastern States. It is right, therefore, to recommend the removal of your patient ~~to some~~ ~~a~~ from these situations, to some spot less exposed to the complaint. But so exceedingly variable is every part of our climate, that it is hardly safe to trust a person attacked with consumption any where within our limits. To the interiour of Georgia, and New Orleans there is the least objection. But even there the weather is not without vicissitude, and there is great hazard unless care & circumspection are used. Considering, on the whole, the numerous inconveniences, and difficulties attending on ~~an~~ a change of residence to a distant place, and the equivocal advantage of it in many instances,

I do not know ~~but that~~ whether the confinement of the patient at home, in a room of a properly regulated temperature, is not to be preferred. It is true that much is ascribed to the effects of a sea voyage, and perhaps justly, when resorted to in the early stage of the disease. But if the case is advanced, ~~the~~ remedy is destitute of ~~effect~~ efficacy, and I have more than once known death to be caused by the hardships or exposures of a sea voyage.

As a part of the preceding plan, exercise regularly & moderately taken, especially on horseback, is ~~greatly~~ much celebrated; and its importance is fully recognized. It was recommended originally by Sydenham, who spoke favourably of it in terms more confident than he was accustomed to employ; and, so far as I know, all subsequent experience concurs to support his opinion of the remedy. But this, like every other part of the treatment, must be regulated by discrimination & judgment. Being highly stimulant & tonic, it should never be ~~recommended~~

resorted to while the pulse is full, & much inflammatory diathesis prevails. Employed in this condition of the system, it often occasions hæmoptysis, & accelerates the march of the disease. But when the patient has been properly prepared for it, then regular exercise on horseback is one of the most important remedies, & deserves all the praise which has so long & so generally been conferred on it.

~~After~~ all, ~~however~~, little advantage will be gained by any course of treatment, unless the diet be strictly regulated. By the common consent of practitioners, that food should be prescribed which is light & of easy digestion, without the slightest tendency to heat or stimulate the ~~s~~ system. No course of living is better suited to this complaint, than ~~a diet~~ milk alone or united with the farinaceous articles; & hence a milk diet has been immemorially recommended.

To conclude the prophilactic plan I have only to add, that all the exciting causes should be studiously avoided, and above all an exposure to cold, which

must be guarded against by wearing flannel at all seasons next the skin.

With this I close the history & treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. It will be recollected, that of the 3 leading forms, I have pronounced one, and, I apprehend, on the authority of the medical world I have pronounced it, to be wholly incurable. Of the 2 other cases of the disease, though now & then we do accomplish cures, ~~or afford relief~~, yet these are exceedingly rare, and we enter on the treatment with little confidence of ultimate success. It is therefore one of the highest & most sacred of our duties, to prevent the formation of the disease, and with this view, uniformly to attack it in it's early stage. The experience of every physician, warrants the conclusion of the incurable nature of Tubercular Consumption, and that, although cures of the other forms of the complaint are occasionally effected, yet even here we ~~can place no~~ cannot place entire confidence in our remedies.

For the remainder of this lecture see the commencement of Rheumatism.

Cmte Govt

IV. The Muscular System.

1st. Gout.

L. I am next to consider the diseases of the Muscular System, which I made to consist of the muscles and their appendages, the tendons and aponeuroses.

Gout, the complaint with some account of which I shall commence, is a painful affection originating in the stomach, though it displays its effects principally on the parts just mentioned. Like other diseases it is distinguished by several grades of violence, and hence has been divided into Tonic, and Atonic, or Regular & Irregular Gout. When it attacks the feet it is called Podagra, from a very obvious derivation; & ~~hence~~ this term has sometimes been extended to signify the disease, when it is situated in any one portion

of either of the extremities. Gout assumes such a variety of appearances at different times, even in the same person, that it is impossible, in the time allowed us, to enter into a minute history of the complaint, and we must content ourselves with referring you to some one of the practical works which may be in your hands.

Much controversy has always existed relative to the pathology of this disease. I have long entertained the conviction, that primarily it is a gastric affection, and most intimately connected with calculous complaints. Equally are both cases, viz. calculous & Gout, caused by indulging in excessive eating & drinking, by sedentary avocations, indolent habits, cares & vexations of mind, certain articles of diet & habits of living, and lastly by hereditary predisposition. It has also been shown by the analysis of the ablest chemists that the calculous concretions in the urinary bladder, and those which form in the joints, vulgarly called chalk stones, are often precisely of the same nature;

both consisting of the lithate ~~&~~ or urate of Soda. It is indeed by no means uncommon to discover on dissection, the same description of stone in the two places just mentioned. Moreover, you will hereafter see, that each of these affections is either palliated or prevented by precisely the same kind of remedies.

In the treatment of Gout there can be very little expectation of performing a radical cure, or, in other words, of exterminating the complaint. The disease being once established, it commonly recurs in spite of all our efforts to obviate such an event; and all that we can do, is to conduct the patient through the paroxysm with as little suffering as possible, and, by dictating a proper course of living, to break the force of the disease, and lessen its tendency to return. These therefore constitute the two principal indications in the treatment of regular or tonic Arthritis. —

Most generally Gout selects as subjects of attack, men of robust frame, of a full & corpulent

habit, and of an inflammatory diathesis. But sometimes it occurs in the old & infirm, & I have known it to happen in women, and also in children as an inheritance. In the practice of Dr. Rush I saw a child 7 or 8 years of age affected with this complaint.

Consulting ~~most of~~ the writings of the European authors, ~~you~~ we find that little is prescribed in the paroxysm, and the common practice is to suffer it spontaneously to expend itself. To envelope the limb in flannel, and recommend a patient endurance of the pain, constitute what is now the most approved treatment in a paroxysm of Podagra. A plan so inefficient could only have ~~arisen from~~ been adopted, in consequence of a want of confidence in remedies, or of a conviction of the injurious effects resulting from intermedling with the disease. Those gentlemen are little acquainted with my character as a practitioner, who believe that I acquiesce in the sentiment just stated, or that I am capable of permitting gout to advance without interruption, when I have the

privilege of attacking it. My conviction and course of proceeding are directly the reverse. My own experience has taught me, that, in a paroxysm, we are called on to use our remedies, just as freely as in other acute & inflammatory affections. Of all the means I have ever employed, decidedly the most efficacious is active & continued purging. This is a very ancient practice. It was, in fact, employed, with little interruption, from the earliest periods, till it was proscribed by Sydenham, on grounds purely theoretical. He maintain, that, by an inviolable law of nature, the matter of the disease is thrown out by the extremities; and that Emetics & Cathartics produce no other effect than to bring back the offending matter to the bowels. I need hardly observe that the example of Sydenham was in this instance, highly pernicious, since it led to the desertion of a practice, which, if judiciously applied, is perfectly safe, & peculiarly calculated to overcome this distressing complaint. As I before stated, my impression is, that gout is intimately connected with

the condition of the alimentary Canal. To the reasons already assigned for this view of the subject, I will now only add, that the complaint uniformly commences with symptoms denoting a diseased condition of the ~~sto~~ stomach, and bowels. Thus, the precursors of an attack of gout are most usually flatulence, sour eructations, indigestion, depraved appetite, nausea, a strong sensation of internal heat, and obstinate constipation, or sometimes laxity of the bowels. It may seem at first sight somewhat extraordinary, that I should place in the Alimentary canal, a disease ~~the regular seat of which is apparently~~ apparent, o regular seat of which is in the extremities. Were it permitted to enter into such speculations, I could easily show that there is nothing irrational in the hypothesis, nor anything which cannot be illustrated and confirmed by many analagous cases. But, whether the opinion I have ventured to advance on the subject is correct or not, I can confidently state, that

the practice which it dictates is perfectly sound, & I believe, fully warranted by experience. I have now, for several years, been in the habit of employing purges in a paroxysm of gout, and always with unequivocal advantage. Not content with merely opening the bowels, I continue to make use of active purging, till the alimentary canal is thoroughly evacuated. This being accomplished, all the distressing sensations of the stomach are most relieved, the pain & inflammation of the limb gradually subside, & the paroxysm thus broken speedily passes away. To effect this purpose, however, it will often be necessary to resort to the remedy very repeatedly. My practice in Podagra is to give Rhubarb & magnesia, every day, or at least every other day, so that the bowels may be completely evacuated. In some instances a single purge will answer, if it operate with great activity. But more generally it is demanded, that the evacuations from

the bowels should be kept up for several days, ~~with~~
With the utmost confidence I declare to you, that
there are few cases of Podagra which will not yield
to this course of treatment. Even where it fails
completely to overcome the attack, all the more
violent symptoms are greatly mitigated, & the pa=
tient rendered infinitely more comfortable. As
the course of treatment in Gout which I recom=
mend to you, differs very essentially from that which
is commonly pursued, it may be expected & desired
by you, ~~that~~ I should advance other grounds in
its support, than the mere declaration of my own
experience. To the defence of the practice I can
bring both reason & authority. Admitting the com=
plaint to be preceded, & attended ~~with the~~ by those
symptoms of a depraved condition of the stomach
& bowels, which I have just mentioned, you cannot
doubt, for a single moment, relative to the propriety
of active purging. The symptoms, indeed, forcing

exactly that group of affections, which the common experience of practitioners has taught us, ~~is~~ may be effectually remedied by copious or thorough evacuations from the alimentary canal. Why they adopt a different course in Gout, or refuse to employ those remedies which have been found most efficacious, under similar circumstances, in other diseases, is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered. It may be further urged in support of the purging plan in gout, that, according to general experience, the paroxysm is always abated, if not entirely removed, by the coming on of Diarrhoea or Dysentery, or Cholera Morbus. This interesting fact did not escape the notice of Hippocrates. By this accurate observer we are told, that the case is never cured, when attended with constipation of the bowels, except by the accidental occurrence of Diarrhoea. Nor is this all. He goes on and states that he had witnessed the best effects from those profuse discharges, which he emphatically denominates, the melting down of the bowels. It is also recorded by Musgrave, one of the earliest, and best writers on Gout, that, during a paroxysm of this disease, diar-

rhoea often takes place, and carries off the pain & tumefaction. When the cure is effected in this way, he remarks, that the disease is not apt to return for a long time afterward. The confession of Sydenham himself, on this subject, is exceedingly curious. When an attack of gout has been suspended by the occurrence of Diarrhoea, he advises, as the only means of restoring the paroxysm which he deems essential to health, to give medicines with the view of checking the diarrhoea, which being stopped, the gout, to use his own language, comes thundering back on the extremities. Nothing can be more conclusive than this confession with regard to the efficacy of purging.—

It has already been said that the treatment of gout by purgatives is not a new practice. My time, however, will not allow me to give you a retrospective history of what has been done in this way. It is, perhaps, sufficient to state, what I have before stated in some degree, that, commencing with Hippocrates, the plan of purging continued to prevail, till it was put down by the prejudice of Sydenham.

During this long period it was employed successively by the Greeks, the Romans, the Arabians, + in Modern Europe, after the revival of ~~letters~~ literature. The whole of these concurred respecting the propriety of purging, and some of ~~they~~ ~~the physicians~~ the writers speak of the ~~re~~ remedy, if not in the language of enthusiasm, certainly in a tone of entire confidence. Nor is it unworthy of recollection, that the purges, in this case, were exceedingly active; as, anterior to the era in which the Arabians were celebrated in medicine, the only cathartics employed were of a drastic nature. Nevertheless, we do not find recorded in any one work which has descended to us, either of the Grecian, Roman, or Arabian physicians, any dangerous consequences resulting from this active purging. But, great as was the homage paid to the authority of Sydenham, it did not prevent the occasional employment of purging in gout. In turning over some works on the disease, in reference to the present inquiry, I was surprised to find that many physicians contended

against the ~~authority~~ opinion of Sydenham, and adopted an opposite practice. Thus Dr. Cheyne informs us that, in his time, some eminent physicians, had so little respect for the authority of Sydenham, that they did not scruple to drive off the paroxysm by quick and active purging. Even Sydenham himself, notwithstanding all his prejudice, admits that, during the operation of the purgative medicine, the patient feels no pain, or at least very little; and that, if active purging were kept up for several days, ~~the disease prevails~~ he would most probably be cured. He remarks, however, that deleterious consequences would ensue. — It is, moreover, an interesting circumstance, and illustrates ~~th~~ the propriety of the practice for which I contend, that almost all the remedies ~~which~~ which have acquired much reputation in ~~the treatment~~ of gout, whether of regular physicians or of empirics, act powerfully on the bowels, and contain for the most part the extract of Scammony, which, as you all know, is one of the harshest & most drastic purgs.

It appears, that, during the progress of the experiments which were made in Europe for determining the leading ingredient of the Eau Medicinale, several of the more drastic cathartics were found of service in gout, and among these Elaterium in a very great degree. This article, which confessedly is the most harsh & violent of all purges, is reputed to have evinced great powers in certain cases of Podagra; so much so, indeed, as to have been supposed the chief ingredient in the French medicine. It also appears that, at one period, Gamboge acquired so much reputation in the treatment of this complaint, that the title of Gutta ad Podagram was conferred upon it. Taking into consideration the whole of what has been said, we are entitled to the conclusion, that purging may be safely & efficaciously employed in gout, and has hitherto been strangely, & inconsiderately neglected.—

But enamoured as I am of purging in this disease, I have seen too much of the practice of physick, to confide exclusively in any single remedy,

and especially in a complaint which, like Gout, has so many diversities. My plan is to accomodate my remedies to circumstances, and hence I call into requisition every variety of treatment. I have often found it necessary to recur to the lancet in gout, & especially where the circumstances exist which seem to indicate it. These are a strong full pulse; and ~~a strong tendency~~ local determinations, more particularly to the head and lungs. Cases of gout have come under my notice, in which I have urged bleeding as far as in Pleurisy, and with as much utility. But this does not ordinarily happen, and evacuations from the bowels will, I have reason to believe, in general answer infinitely better. One of the great advantages of purging is, that it lowers the pulse, and speedily removes the heat, pain & other febrile symptoms.

So little difference of opinion exists, as to the propriety of sweating in Gout. Believing it to be a disease depending on morbific matter, the natural emunctory of which was the surface of

the body, the disciples of the Humoral Pathology resorted to the free employment of diaphoretics. As auxiliary remedies, they are, indeed, of great service. With the exception of purging, I do not know any plan which affords so much relief. Nature, whose indications are always entitled to consideration, and should often be confided in, points out these two operations. It should not be forgotten, that a paroxysm of regular gout goes off most commonly with diarrhœa, or diaphoresis; but sometimes also with diuresis. Connected with the disease before us, there is one state in which Diaphoretics are always proper. It is that which occurs after the reduction of the active symptoms, or in those cases of atony arising out ~~o~~ of a frame feeble, debilitated, and broken down by vitious indulgence. The cordial and stimulating diaphoretics are always to be preferred in this case. Combinations of ammonia, either in the shape of carbonate or acetate, ~~I have found admirably~~ with opium o wine whey, I have found admirably

adapted to this condition of the disease.

As a part of the same general treatment, some physicians are accustomed to resort to Diuretics. I have ~~already~~ already remarked, that, in some instances, the paroxysm of gout goes off spontaneously with a discharge of urine. The Kidneys, indeed, seem to be one of the emunctories, through which this disease always shows more or less tendency to pass off. Of the diuretics, in this case, the milder kind are always to be preferred, at least those which do not possess very great activity. I have sometimes found the dulcified spirits of nitre to answer extremely well. Some of the diuretic beverages are also exceedingly useful, particularly the infusion of Juniper berries. In some instances the more stimulant diuretics ~~are~~ seem to be indicated; and, among the others gin & water has been prescribed by me with advantage —

These are the general remedies in gout of the regular species. But, before dismissing this part of our subject, it will be best for me to say a few

words on the management of the local affection. The pain, indeed, is sometimes so excruciating, that we are called on to afford relief as speedily as possible. Much might be expected from opium under these circumstances; and accordingly it has been liberally prescribed by some practitioners; but I have never derived much advantage from it, and generally have found it, without relieving the pain, to aggravate the disease by inducing constipation of the bowels, fever, inquietude, or restlessness. Much more may be gained by diaphoretics into which opium enters as an ingredient. The Dover's Powder is upon o then found eminently advantageous.

It has been proposed to apply blisters to the affected part, and, as these are beneficial in other cases of Phlegmasia, it is reasonable to suppose that they would here ~~also~~ be attended with the same useful results. But practitioners who have tried them have been disappointed; and irritating applications of this nature have now been generally abandoned. It has, indeed, been imagined that the vesicating ap=

plications repel the gout to some one of the internal parts, more important to life. But I have no apprehensions of this kind. My experience has taught me, that sinapisms and blisters constitute the best means of inviting, or, if I may use the expression, to fasten down the gout to the extremities. I can have no conception of any remedy blowing hot & cold in this way; and therefore believe, that the apprehensions entertained of the tendency of blisters to throw back the gout on some interior part, is one of those idle notions which are so often held by practitioners on the subject of this disease. I have seen blisters applied very frequently, & in some instances, with considerable relief —

As a palliative, much more advantage will be derived from topical bleeding by leeches; & these, when there is much pain, may be freely & unhesitatingly employed. —

But these cannot always be obtained; and in this case warm fomentations may be substituted, of which the best I have tried is the common hop.

* Last year.

Boiling water should be poured on the hops, so as to soften them; and the mass should then be applied to the affected limb. By this application I have frequently known the pain to be relieved in a very short time.* (If Hops cannot readily be procured, a poultice of camomile flowers, or indeed of any of the bitters will answer extremely well.)

It has recently been said, that of all the external applications, the most beneficial is steam; and a machine for the purpose has been contrived. Of the remedy I know nothing from experience; but, a priori, I should suppose that it might be advantageous.

Enveloping the joint in Cotton or flannel operates on the same principles. I have seen the tumefaction, redness, and inflam^n. reduced by cotton, which acts here very much as in Burns. —

All these applications, however, are condemned by some practitioners & especially by Dr. Reinlake, who contends that remedies of a nature directly opposite should be adopted. Instead of increasing the temperature of the part by warm envelopes, he declares

that infinitely more advantage is derived from cold applications, as cloths wrung out of cold water. He also recommends that, in Podagra, the feet of the patient should be immersed in a bucket of intensely cold water. His notions on this subject are peculiar. It is alledged by him, that gout is originally a local affection, commencing for the most part in one of the extremities; and that the constitution is affected merely from sympathy with the part diseased. Directly the reverse of this I hold to be true; that gout is orginally found in the stomach, & that the affection of the feet or other parts, is secondary and sympathetic. We know that irritation in the stomach will produce not unfrequently a local affection of the extremities. There cannot be the slightest doubt, that the immersion of the part in cold water will sometimes be productive of very great relief. But the experience of the wise & the circumspect on this subject is against it, and to this we ought to trust as a guide in practice. When, however, you do resort to the cold applications, you should

employ them only in those cases of gout which occur in young persons with robust & vigorous constitutions; & as an additional precaution, you should always fortify the stomach ~~with~~ by the administration of some article of a stimulating & cordial nature, so as to prevent the retrocession of the disease to some internal part of the body.

After all, however, local applications in Gout are comparatively of little importance, and at the utmost, they operate merely as palliatives. The disease arises from a morbid action going on in the stomach, & until this is removed, no remedies will be of much avail. I have therefore found, that the pain & tumefaction in the limb are more effectually relieved by active evacuation of the Alimentary canal, than by any other means whatever. In almost all the cases of this kind, I have ~~for~~ observed that the matter discharged by stool is exceedingly fœtid & offensive, and, till this is evacuated, all other remedies are of little advantage.

[L.] In my lecture of yesterday I went through the history of the remedies & modes of treatment in regular gout. Before dismissing the subject, it is my duty to call your attention to a remedy, which of late years has acquired great reputation in this disease. My allusion is to the Eau Medicinale, an article which originated in France, and acquired a great reputation throughout Europe in the case before us. It also crept partially into use in this country, & I have had several opportunities of witnessing its astonishing effect in the different shapes of the arthritic affections. Of the composition of the Eau Medicinale, nothing has been ascertained with perfect certainty; though there are many conjectures on the subject. It has been supposed to consist of ~~the~~ tobacco, of the Gratiola or Hedge hyssop, of the Veratrum or white hellebore, of Elaterium, & lastly of Colchicum autumnale, or meadow saffron. But though we are as yet ignorant of its exact composition, its effects on the system are distinctly manifest. As a purge it operates very actively, and sometimes vomits violently, producing, at the same time, copious

perspiration or diuresis, with extreme prostration of the muscular power. During the operation of the remedy, the pain and swelling of the joint so rapidly disappear, that it is by no means uncommon in the course of 12 or 16 hours, for the patient to be perfectly recovered. As might be imagined, this article is very differently estimated by different practitioners. While by some it is most highly extolled, there are not wanting others who condemn it altogether as useless and pernicious. Even those who admit its immediate utility, dread lest at length it should prove injurious to the constitution like the Portland Powder, and other remedies ~~in this disease~~ which have been recommended in this disease. From my own experience, which however, is not extensive, I am warranted in saying much in favour of the Eau Medicinale. I have tried it in 5 or 8 cases of gout in its various forms, and always with signal advantage. In the paroxysm of podagra the effects

I witnessed were nearly such as have already been described, with this difference, that long before the purging, or vomiting, or sweating, or diuresis commenced, the pain was exceedingly mitigated, and sometimes entirely removed. Its primary operation, so far as I have been able to observe, is very analagous to that of a powerful anodyne. In two cases I have given it in retrocedent gout affecting the stomach with great violence, and in each of these it afforded relief as effectually as opium or any other anodyne which we are accustomed to employ. Whether its repeated use has a tendency to impair the tone of the stomach, and thus to aggravate the complaint it was intended to remove, I have not had yet had sufficient experience positively to determine. The only fact of this nature which has come under my knowledge is decidedly opposed to such an opinion. There is a gentleman in this city, Major Pierce Butler, who, for a great part of his life has been a victim to the gout in its various forms. Being recommen-

ded to use the Eau Medicinale, he took small doses just before the time of the expected attack, and by this means has for several years warded off the paroxysm, and continues at present in sound and vigorous health. Notwithstanding, however, this very strong fact in favour of the medicine, I do not recommend to you an imitation of this practice. My experience with it is too narrow to allow me to speak in terms of confidence with regard to its use. I have said that there is much difference of opinion among practitioners, as regards this medicine. It is stated by Mr. Ring that in one case it was productive of instant death. In a letter from Dr. Paul — lecturer on Materia Medica in London, I am informed that the Eau Medicinale has lost much reputation, having frequently failed, and that many cases cases are on record in which it proved mischievous to the constitution, though it afforded temporary relief to the symptoms of the case. It appears also that Dr. Gregory, professor of the Practice at Edinburgh, entertains very strong prejudices against it.

He has denounced it altogether as inefficient in the attack itself, and almost uniformly productive of harm to the constitution. My conviction, however, is that these gentlemen run into the opposite extreme. Though we have sometimes heard of injury produced by the continued employment of the remedy, yet I am not satisfied that any harm has resulted from a dose or two in the regular paroxysm of the complaint.

In the course of the last 2 years it appears to be pretty well ascertained that the leading ingredient of the Eau Medicinale, is Colchicum autumnale, or Meadow Saffron. By some experiments made in England it appears, that the effects of the two articles ~~is so~~ are precisely analagous, and that a saturated vinous tincture of colchicum is quite as efficacious as the Eau Medicinale. Whether this is so or not, there can be very little doubt of the power of colchicum autumnale. To this point we have the testimony not only of a great number of respectable practitioners in England, but also of many physicians

of this city. It has been much employed by us within the last 6 or 8 months, and we have had abundant reason to be satisfied with its effects. It is not only advantageous in regular gout, but also in relieving the distressing affection which is the common attendant of the irregular shape of the complaint. To this almost irresistable body of evidence in favour of the medicine, I must, however, in some degree withold my assent. During the last 6 months the colchicum has been employed by me in 7 or 8 cases of gout, and as yet I have derived no advantage from it. But I am told by Dr. Physick, & Dr. Dorsey, and my other medical friends, that the preparation I employed must have been inert. Of this, indeed, I am half persuaded myself. For not only did it not relieve the gout, but it produced no sensible effect on the system. It is, therefore, with some degree of confidence that I recommend the Eau Medicinale and Tincture of Colchicum to your attention. The dose of the Colchicum is about a tea-spoon-fule of the saturated vinous tincture, to be repeated 3 or 4 times in the 24 hours; of the eau medicinale about half

the quantity. The operation of both is to be promoted by the exhibition of warm-diluent beverages.

Retrocedent Gout.

It has already been intimated by me, that gout, though apparently well fixed in one of the extremities, sometimes changes its position, and seizes on a vital part, occasioning eminent danger to the patient. This is what has been denominated Retrocedent Gout, which may be seated in the alimentary canal, the head, the lungs, the kidneys, the heart, the uterus &c. But of these it most commonly affects the stomach, where it produces nausea, vomiting, and most violent spasm, which, if not speedily relieved, will often prove fatal. Gastric affections of this nature require opposite modes of treatment. It is customary to resort to the diffusible stimulants or antispasmodics, such as opium, volatile alkali, ether, musk, wine and ardent spirits either alone, or combined in the shape of hot toddy. Commonly either of the preceding

articles will be successful. But most confidence is placed at first in opium or ether, and subsequently in volatile alkali or the musk-julap. The latter especially is an important medicine in some of these cases. The fact is worthy of recollection, that the stomach sometimes, in cases of gout, loses its susceptibility, in a great degree to the action of these medicines, and hence in prescribing any of them, the dose must be very much augmented. This remark is applicable with peculiar force to laudanum, which must be given in 3, 4 or 5 times ~~its or~~ the ordinary quantity. It is by no means uncommon, in an attack of gout of this description, to administer several hundred drops of laudanum, one hundred being given every half hour or hour till relief is experienced. Half the quantity will, however, commonly answer.

As co-operating with these remedies, hot fomentations to the epigastric region in cases of emergency should not be overlooked. These tend to relieve the pain, and sometimes do far tranquilize the stomach,

as to check the vomiting, & thus prepare the way for the exhibition of medicines.

As thus laid down, such is the most customary plan of managing retrocedent gout in the stomach. But it often fails when not attended with the liberal use of the lancet. This is one case in which a practice apparently contradictory must be ~~acc~~ necessarily adopted. To bleed, while we pour in stimulants, however paradoxical it may appear, ~~is often~~ affords, under peculiar circumstances the only means of curing the disease. As regards venesection in this case, much care and discretion are required to be exercised. The pulse here can scarcely serve us as a guide, being weak and depressed in the more violent cases, & when bleeding, perhaps, is most imperiously demanded. In making up our mind as to the propriety of the remedy, we must keep in view the strength of the patient, the vehemence of the pain, the condition of the surface, & the degree of probability as to the power of the system to react when depletion has taken place. Notwithstanding all the cautions against it contained in the European

writers, copious venesection is habitually directed by me and other practitioners of this country, in gout of the stomach, and with unequivocal utility. It is, indeed, a fact that cases of this disease do sometimes occur, of a nature so vehement, that if we were to confide exclusively in the antispasmodics & diffusible stimulants, we could not possibly overcome ~~the disease~~ them. The lancet is then to be called in, and will almost always effect a solution of the paroxysm. Of all antispasmodics this is incomparably the best. —

Translated to the lungs, gout assumes a train of symptoms, sometimes imitative of Pneumonic Inflammation, though more generally of Asthma. In each of these cases the practice is the same as if the attack had proceeded from vicissitudes of the weather, or any of the ordinary causes of such complaints. ~~And~~

The preceding remark is not less applicable when the complaint seizes on the brain. Here you should bleed generally & locally, apply blisters to the head & neck, purge most actively, and do whatever is called

for in other paralytic & apoplectic affections, as these are the forms which an attack of gout in the brain most commonly assumes.

Assailing the heart, which is comparatively a rare case, gout occasions either syncope, or a total extinction of life, by suppressing the circulation; and now and then assumes the form of Angina Pectoris. As may be imagined, gout of the heart, whether violent or not, is calculated to create solicitude and apprehension as regards the consequence. Unless the attack is ~~much~~ slight, you are prevented altogether from the hope of doing good by the occurrence of death. The cases I have met with, have terminated almost immediately. But when time is allowed to administer any remedy, venesection & the antispasmodics constitute the proper treatment. As regards the treatment of Retrocedent gout, there is one precept of universal application, ~~in practice should~~ which, in practice, should constantly be kept in recollection by you. The precept is, steadily to endeavour to invite back and restore the disease to

the extremities; & for this purpose ~~pot~~ pediluvia made stimulating by the addition of salt, or mustard, or cayenne pepper; and sinapisms or blisters to the ankles are the most effectual means.

Considering the extremities as the regular seat of the disease, Nosologists make a distinct species of it, when it primarily attacks any other part of the body, and have given it the name of Misplaced Gout. The disease is characterized by many irregularities of this nature. Sometimes it appears in the head, the lungs, the alimentary canal, and all the great viscera, especially the kidneys, in the last of which it produces symptoms of nephritis, and calculous affections. I have ~~also~~ met with it as an eruption of the skin, and also as an affection about the anus, occasioning pain & itching. It sometimes occurs about the genital organs; and I once knew an old man, a patient in the Alms house, in whom it attacked the penis, and occasioned permanent ~~eruption~~ ~~or~~ erection almost amounting to ~~Priapism~~ priapism. But whatever part it attacks,

the disease is to be treated on these principles already detailed, in delivering an account of Retrocedent gout.

Atonic Gout.

~~I a~~ Next I am to consider atonic gout, or the weak form of the disease. By atonic gout is meant that state of the complaint, in which, though the arthritic diathesis prevails in the system, there is not vigour enough to induce an inflammatory affection of the limbs. In this case we perceive a group of the most distressing affections, especially in the stomach, as loss of appetite, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, sour eructations, cardialgia, gastrodinia, &c. These symptoms are frequently accompanied with pain and cramp in different parts of the body, which are commonly relieved by the discharge of wind from the stomach. Together with the preceding affections there is sometimes obstinate constipation of the bowels, though sometimes an opposite condition exists, accompanied with pain, griping,

and Lenemies. As might be supposed, the state of the Alimentary Canal is production of Hypochondria, a great depression of spirits, a constant attention to the state of the feelings, which are disturbed by a thousand hallucinations. To these ~~are~~ may be added palpitations of the heart, asthma, head-ache, vertigo, & not unfrequently apoplexy & palsy. —

In the management of this form of the complaint, the indication is to restore tone to the stomach, and, by general Remedies to invigorate the whole System. To meet this indication the course of practice is nearly the same as in Dyspepsia, and other vitiated conditions of the Stomach. As the leading object, ~~the patie~~ you must carefully guard against constipation of the bowels. Rhubarb, magnesia, & Sulphur should be occasionally taken. Of the Tonics, the preparations of steel, alone or combined with Peruvian Bark, or other bitters should be preferred. But little will these avail unless

the diet be steadily regulated, and the habits of indolence exchanged for those of activity. As regards the diet I have little to add to what I so recently delivered to you while treating of Dyspepsia. Milk, and the light and digestible species of animal food are generally preferred. As respects drinks, it is now generally admitted, that the whole of the malt liquors are eminently prejudicial. A moderate quantity of sound wine, as the Madeira, may be allowed; and now & then, when the stomach is very much debilitated, a little spirits or old rum. To relieve various painful affections, as the head-ache, spasm in the stomach &c. I have found nothing so serviceable as the volatile tincture of gum guiacum. ~~The~~ Warners Cordial is also useful in this case. It is a grateful stimulus, and cordial to the stomach, and also tends to keep the bowels in a soluble condition.

To cure gout is in common not to be expected. But by a proper course of living, and by constant attention in avoiding the exciting causes, the paroxysm may often be procrastinated, and, even when it occurs, may be greatly abated. The directions of Cullen on this point are so correct, that I shall be content with referring you to his chapter on the subject. — In conclusion I will only remark, that many persons afflicted with gout, can prevent the occurrence of the paroxysm, by timely resorting to the alkaline medicines. When they feel the symptoms of acidity in the stomach, which frequently precede the attack, let them use the alkalis, and they will very often prevent it. I have also repeatedly known a paroxysm put off by purging, and, what answers still better, by emetics. — Among others, Judge Cooper is an example of the advantage resulting from precaution of this kind. He says, that he has not had an attack for some time, owing to his employment of the alkaline med-

ions. I have also known it prevented completely in one case by recourse to milk.

In considering the whole of what I have said, you will perceive that I have suggested no new practice in the treatment of this disease. What I have here detailed is little more than the general principles, & particular remedies applicable to other diseases. We have too long been accustomed to consider gout with a kind of superstitious awe. We have looked on it as something very different in its character from other morbid affections. Ever since the time of Sydenham, with some few exceptions, the approach of practitioners to this disease has been marked by timidity, and encumbered by doubt & irresolution. The first step towards a correct investigation of the pathology, & course of practice, is to dismiss entirely all idle apprehensions, and to consider gout as a case of ordinary disease, to be managed by the use of common remedies.

14
70
980
3 | 490
3
1476

Yours

After staying two days among them, the Shekh restored to them all that had been taken from them, and mounting them upon camels, and giving them a conductor, he forwarded them to Bengazi, where they arrived the second day in the evening. From thence he sent a compliment to the Shekh, and with it a man from the Bey, intreating that he would use all possible means to fish up some of his cases, for which he assured him he should not miss a handsome reward. Promises and thanks were returned, but Mr. Bruce never heard further of his instruments; all he recovered was a silver watch of Elliot, the work of which had been taken out and broken, some pencils and a small port-folio, in which were sketches of Ptolemeta; his pocket-book too was found, but his pencil was lost, being in a common silver case, and with them all the astronomical observations which he had made in Barbary. He there lost a sextant, a parallactic instrument, a time-piece, a reflecting telescope, an achromatic one, with many drawings, a copy of M. de la Caille's ephemerides down to the year 1775, much to be regretted, as being full of manuscript marginal notes; a small camera obscura, some guns, pistols, a blunderbuss, and several other articles, of less value.

At Bengazi Mr. Bruce found a small French sloop, the master of which had been often at Algiers when he was

distance as great as possible. He was a good strong, and practised swimmer, in the flower of life, full of health, trained to exercise and fatigue of every kind. All this, however, which might have availed much in deep water, was not sufficient when he came to the surf. He received a violent blow upon his breast from the eddy wave and reflux, which seemed as given him by a large branch of a tree, thick cord, or some elastic weapon. It threw him upon his back, made him swallow a considerable quantity of water, and had then almost suffocated him.

Our traveller avoided the next wave, by dipping his head, and letting it pass over, but found himself breathless, exceedingly weary and exhausted. The land, however, was before him, and close at hand. A large wave floated him up. He had the prospect of escape still nearer, and endeavoured to prevent himself from going back into the surf. His heart was strong, but strength was apparently failing, by being involuntarily twisted about, and struck on the face and breast by the violence of the ebbing wave; it now seemed as if nothing remained but to give up the struggle, and resign to his [illegible] he did [illegible] sink to sound if he

the columns hitherto, [illegible] the very best style of [illegible] eagle flying to heaven, [illegible] back, which, by the many [illegible] maining, seems to be inten[illegible] the apotheosis of that em[illegible] temple having been erected [illegible] his benefactor and predeces[illegible]

From Dugga he contin[illegible] through the pleasant plains [illegible] goube. He then proceede[illegible] between the two kingdoms [illegible] Keff is also. It is inhabite[illegible] chief is a marabout, or sai[illegible] ly rich, paying no tribute [illegible] The pretence for the exem[illegible] By the institution of their [illegible] live upon lions' flesh for the [illegible] can procure it, with this th[illegible] consideration of the utility [illegible] not taxed, like the other A[illegible] state. The consequence of [illegible] cellent and well-armed hors[illegible] undaunted hunters. It is [illegible] that these considerations, a[illegible] the frontier, have as much [illegible] exemption from taxes, as th[illegible]

number, came up with them [illegible] they shewed great signs of t[illegible] flying in confusion. Wh[illegible] their fears ceased, and, aft[illegible] ards, they became extremel[illegible]

Being arrived at Tripoli, [illegible] from thence to Smyrna wit[illegible] supernumerary instruments, [illegible] such authors as might be ne[illegible] polis, to other parts of the [illegible] fed the Gulf of Sydra, for[illegible] the Syrtis Major, and arriv[illegible] Berenice, built by Ptolemy [illegible]

The brother of the Bey [illegible] tore, was a young man, as [illegible] was in health. All the pr[illegible] non. Two tribes of Arabs [illegible] the well of the town, who, i[illegible] of peace, were the sources o[illegible] by the mismanagement of th[illegible] quarrel. The tribe that liv[illegible] which was reputed the weal[illegible]